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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/622,253	10/10/2000	Thomas Williams Rademacher	1012-101US	4610
7590 11/28/2003			EXAMINER	
Jonathan Alan PO Box 458	Quine		EWOLDT, GERALD R	
Alameda, CA 94501			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1644	
			DATE MAILED: 11/28/2003	3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/622,253	RADEMACHER ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	G. R. Ewoldt, Ph.D.	1644
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with th	ne correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by st - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply b a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS f tatute, cause the application to become ABAND	the timely filed days will be considered timely. from the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. & 133)
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on $\underline{0}$	93 July 2003.	
	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	owance except for formal matters,	prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice und Disposition of Claims	er Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	, 453 O.G. 213.
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the applicate 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>7-23</u> is/are withdrest 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction are	rawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	accepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Trection is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for form a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document of: 2. Certified copies of the priority document of: 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document of the pr	nents have been received. Itents have been received in Applicationity documents have been received in Applicationity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). Its of the certified copies not receives priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11 of first sentence of the specification provisional application has been restic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	cation No eived in this National Stage eived. 9(e) (to a provisional application) or in an Application Data Sheet. received. 20 and/or 121 since a specific
Attachment(s)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper Not 	5) Notice of Informa	ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) al Patent Application (PTO-152)
S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 11-03) Office	e Action Summary	Part of Paper No. 1103

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. Claims 1-23 are pending and being acted upon.
- 2. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, Claims 1-6, filed 7/03/03, is acknowledged. Applicant argues, "Applicants submit that the three groups (Group I, Group II and Group III) identified by the Examiner do relate to a single general inventive concept under Rule 13.1 PCT. The stable flipped-out carbohydrate conformation of the derivatised antibodies (and their consequent ability to interact with carbohydrate groups of adjacent molecules) constitutes a special technical feature as required by Rule 13.2 PCT."

These arguments are not found persuasive for the following reasons. As broadly claimed, the antibody of the instant claims (and the method of making said antibody) is not novel and thus fails to constitute a special technical feature. As set forth in U.S. Patent No. 5,191,066, the labeling of carbohydrates in the Fc portion of an antibody by the method of O'Shannessy (1987) results in "conformationally strained antibodies'" i.e., the antibodies of the instant claims. Indeed, given the use of acetate buffers that include periodate (O'Shannessy) or triethanolamine (the '066 patent) a certain percentage of the antibodies labeled by either method would be partially denatured and labeled at internal carbohydrate sites, thus teaching the product, and method of making said product, of the instant claims.

Applicant argues, "If at all, linking claim restriction practice should be applied". Applicant is advised that linking claim practice does not apply to claims restricted under Chapter 1800 of the MPEP.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

3. Claims 7-23 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to non-elected inventions.

Claims 1-6 read on the elected invention and are being acted upon.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 5. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the recitation of the phrase "The method of claim 1, comprising separating derivatised antibodies which can associate with one another at a site of the immobilised IgG, from those derivatised antibodies which cannot so associate," is vague and indefinite as it is unclear precisely what limitations differentiate an antibody that "associates" from an antibody that does not.
- 6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by O'Shannessy et al. (1984).

O'Shannessy et al. teaches a method of producing a derivatised antibody which derivatised antibody is capable of binding to an immobilised IgG, the method comprising: treating a precursor antibody to expose a carbohydrate chain of the precursor antibody from an interstitial site on the surface of the precursor antibody; and chemically derivatising the precursor antibody to prevent the carbohydrate chain from returning to the interstitial site so that the resulting derivatised antibody is capable of binding to the immobilised IgG, said carbohydrate chains further comprising carbohydrate chains which terminate with an N-acetylglucosamine residue (see particularly page 274, column 1). Note that the reference does not specifically teach an antibody comprising carbohydrate chains which terminate with an N-acetylglucosamine residue, however, a certain number of carbohydrate chains in any antibody population would inherently comprise said chains.

The reference clearly anticipates the claimed invention.

8. Claim 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,191,066 (of record).

The '066 patent teaches a method of producing a derivatised antibody which derivatised antibody is capable of binding to an immobilised IgG, the method comprising: treating a precursor antibody to expose a carbohydrate chain of the precursor antibody from an interstitial site on the surface of the precursor antibody; and chemically derivatising the precursor antibody to prevent the carbohydrate chain from returning to the interstitial site so that the resulting derivatised antibody is capable of binding to the immobilised IgG, said carbohydrate chains further comprising carbohydrate chains which terminate with an N-acetylglucosamine residue (see particularly Example 1). Note that the reference does not specifically teach an antibody comprising carbohydrate chains which terminate with an N-acetylglucosamine residue, however, a certain number of carbohydrate chains in any antibody population would inherently comprise said chains.

The reference clearly anticipates the claimed invention.

- 9. No claim is allowed.
- 10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dr. Gerald Ewoldt whose telephone number is (703) 308-9805. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:30 am to 5:30 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on (703) 308-3973. Please Note: inquiries of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should not be directed to the Examiner but rather should be directed to the Technology Center 1600 Customer Service Center at (703) 308-0198.

G.R. Ewoldt, Ph.D. Primary Examiner Technology Center 1600 November 17, 2003

G.R. EWOLDT, PH.D. PRIMARY EXAMINER